J1527-3

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JULY 1990 SEPTEMBER 1990

Area Job Growth Drops To 1/2% Over The Year

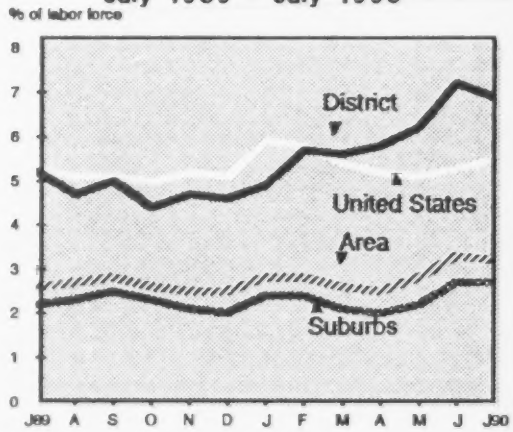
D.C. Unemployment Declines To 6.9%

Labor Force

During July, the District's unemployment rate declined seasonally from 7.2 percent to 6.9 percent. Unemployment in the suburban jurisdictions remained unchanged at 2.7 percent. The rate for the Washington Area showed a marginal decline of one-tenth of a percentage point to measure 3.2 percent of the labor force.

Unemployment unadjusted for seasonal fluctuations in the United States during July measured 5.5 percent, up from 5.3 percent in June. July marked the fifth consecutive month that the District's rate was above that for the nation.

Unemployment Rates
July 1989 - July 1990



The District

Between June and July, the District's labor force grew by 5,600 new workers, while local employers added 5,900 residents to their payrolls. As a consequence, the unemployment rolls declined by 300 workers and the jobless rate dropped by 0.3 percentage point. These movements represent a historical monthly pattern. For the past twelve years, the unemployment rate in the District has declined every year between June and July. However, this year's decline was the smallest of any in the past dozen years. The 6.9 percent rate represents the highest July rate in the District since the 7.7 percent recorded in July 1986. Supporting data indicates that more than half of the 19,600 persons found on the unemployment rolls during July were new labor force entrants and about a third were persons who had lost their jobs.

Over the year, (July 1989 to July 1990), the District's labor force registered a decline of 13,400 workers, or 4.2 percent. Employment during the year was down by an even larger

Continued on page 3

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The Department of Employment Services

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

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DATA FOR JULY 1990 SEPTEMBER 1990

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Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

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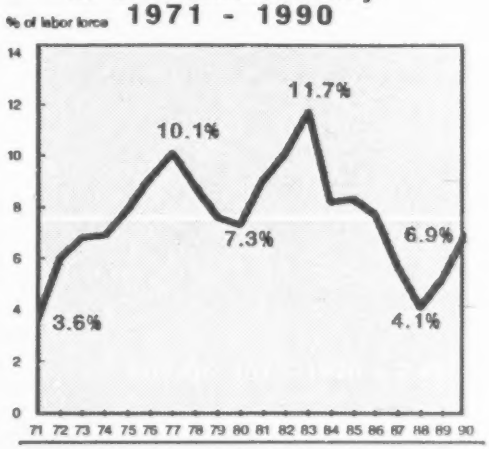
number—17,900 or 5.9 percent. As a result, unemployment was up by 4,500 and the rate rose by 1.7 percentage points. The decline in the labor force probably signals an increase in labor market discouragement, as some residents become disillusioned by their inability to locate employment in a stagnant Area job market.

The deterioration in the labor statistics since January has been steep and rapid. In January, the unemployment rate was remarkably low for the month at 4.9 percent. This represented the lowest January rate in eighteen years. Since January, however, the rate has shot-up two full percentage points. The labor force has shrunk by 2,300 workers, employment has contracted by 8,500, and the number of unemployed has grown by 6,200. Over the first seven months of this year, the unemployment rate has averaged 6.0 percent compared to the record low of only 5.0 percent for all of 1989. Underlying factors indicate that the District's rate will likely remain above six percent for the remainder of this year.

District Unemployment Rates In the Month of July 1971 - 1990



The Area & Suburbs

As in the District, the suburban labor market also showed seasonal increases in July. Over the month, the number of suburbanites in the labor pool increased by 28,100 from which employers hired 27,400 workers. Because new hiring was somewhat smaller than the growth in the labor force, the pool of unemployed increased by 800 persons. This increase in the unemployed, however, was so small that the unemployment rate remained unchanged over the month at 2.7 percent.

Over the year, the suburban pattern was also similar to that in the District. The size of the suburban labor pool declined by 8,900 people, but the decline in the number of persons with jobs was even larger—18,400. This represents a decrease in employment of nearly one percent. These changes in the labor pool and employment produced a significant 9,500-person expansion in suburban joblessness. These over-the-year changes pushed the jobless rate up a half of a percentage point from 2.2 percent to 2.7 percent. This low suburban rate in July still indicates a reasonably tight suburban labor market.

From the vantage point of the entire Washington Area, changes in the District and its suburbs produced July increases in both the labor force and employment, with a small 500-person de-

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989
District of Columbia	6.9	7.2	5.2
Calvert County	4.7	3.6	3.4
Prince Georges Cty.	4.3	3.1	2.9
Frederick County	3.9	3.6	3.1
Stafford County	3.3	2.9	1.3
Alexandria City	2.7	2.4	2.3
Charles County	2.6	2.9	2.1
Manassas City	2.5	3.0	1.5
Montgomery County	2.1	2.6	1.3
Prince William Cty.	2.0	2.2	1.7
Arlington County	1.9	2.3	1.6
Fairfax City	1.7	2.1	1.5
Fairfax County	1.5	2.1	1.4
Manassas Park City	1.4	1.8	1.5
Loudoun County	1.4	1.8	1.3
Falls Church City	1.3	1.7	1.0

a/ Preliminary. b/ Revised.

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Continued from page 3

cline in unemployment. These changes were enough to drop the unemployment rate from 3.3 percent in June to 3.2 percent in July.

However, the over-the-year comparison indicates that the Area's labor supply has decreased by approximately 1 percentage point, with an even larger decline in employment of 1.4 percent, and a nearly 24 percent increase in the number of jobless workers. The rate of unemployment also shows a significant six-tenths of a percentage point rise. With unemployment measuring only 3.2 percent of the labor force, however, the Washington Area still has the lowest jobless rate of all the major metropolitan areas in the nation.

This low rate, however, is reflective of the decline in the labor supply. The decreases in employed workers has resulted in relatively large decreases in the labor force, as well as, in the increase in unemployment. For example, if the Area's labor force had remained stable over the year, with actual employment declining by 36,300, the number of Area's unemployed would now number 95,600, rather than 73,300 and the rate would be 4.2 percent. This indicates that the Area's decline in the supply of labor has kept the unemployment rate from rising by at least an additional percentage point.

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- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information

Department of Employment Services

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits in the District of Columbia totaled 9,744 in July 1990, down 129 claimants from June. In July, 55 percent of all UI claimants were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 26 percent of the total claimants. Clerical and sales workers were second accounting for 25 percent. This was followed by service workers recording 21 percent.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.1 weeks for all claimants in July. Over the month, the duration for males dropped from 10.0 weeks to 9.5 weeks. For females, the duration also decreased from 9.5 weeks to 8.7 weeks. In July 1989, the average duration for males was 9.8 weeks and for females 9.0 weeks.

Labor Force Distribution Washington Metropolitan Area July 1990 & July 1989

(percent)

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		JULY 1990	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	13.5	13.0	28.8
Suburbs	86.5	87.0	71.2
		JULY 1989	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	13.9	13.6	28.0
Suburbs	86.1	86.4	72.0

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Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
July 1990[a/]

	July[b/] 1990	June[c/] 1990	July[c/] 1989	June[c/] 1989	Net Change From June 1990	Net Change From July 1989
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	304,700	299,100	318,100	322,100	5,600	-13,400
Total Employed	283,600	277,700	301,500	302,500	5,900	-17,900
Total Unemployed	21,100	21,400	16,600	19,600	-300	4,500
Unemployment Rate[e/]	6.9	7.2	5.2	6.1	-0.3	1.7
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,955,400	1,927,300	1,964,300	1,933,000	28,100	-8,900
Total Employed	1,903,200	1,875,800	1,921,600	1,883,600	27,400	-18,400
Total Unemployed	52,200	51,400	42,700	49,500	800	9,500
Unemployment Rate[e/]	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.6	——	0.5
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,260,100	2,226,400	2,282,400	2,255,100	33,700	-22,300
Total Employed	2,186,800	2,153,500	2,223,100	2,186,100	33,300	-36,300
Total Unemployed	73,300	72,800	59,300	69,100	500	14,000
Unemployment Rate[e/]	3.2	3.3	2.6	3.1	-0.1	0.6

a/ Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b/ Preliminary. c/ Revised. d/ Seasonally unadjusted. Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia, the Virginia Cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Job Growth

The District

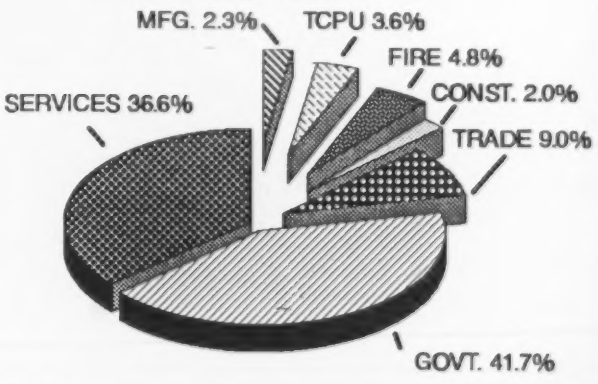
The number of jobs in the District increased by 5,500 for a gain of 0.8 percent between June and July. The public sector accounted for the growth with seasonal gains in State and Local Government (9,200 jobs). The substantial increase in State and Local Government employment reflects the hiring of workers under the District's Summer Youth Employment Program. Federal Government declined by 400 jobs as a result of the winding down of 1990 Census activities.

The private sector decreased by 3,300 with primarily seasonal losses in Services (1,700 jobs) and Retail Trade (1,200 jobs).

Over the year (July 1989 to July 1990), the number of District jobs increased 0.7 percent for a gain of 5,100 jobs. **The private sector grew at a**

Continued on page 6

Distribution of District Jobs
July 1990



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rate of 0.1 percent, generating 600 jobs and accounting for only 12 percent of all new jobs. The leading job producer Services, contributed 2,000 jobs while growing at a rate of 0.8 percent. The major components of Services growth were Legal Services (1,100 jobs), Membership Origanizations (1,100 jobs) and Hotels (800 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 1.6 percent with gains in both State and Local Government (3,800 jobs) and Federal Government (700 jobs).

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs decreased 0.9 percent for a loss of 13,500 jobs between June and July. The public sector accounted for the loss with a seasonal decline in State and Local Government (13,200 jobs) and a Census related loss in Federal Government (800 jobs). The Maryland suburbs accounted for 77 percent of the decline in State and Local Government while the Virginia suburbs were responsible for the loss in Federal Government.

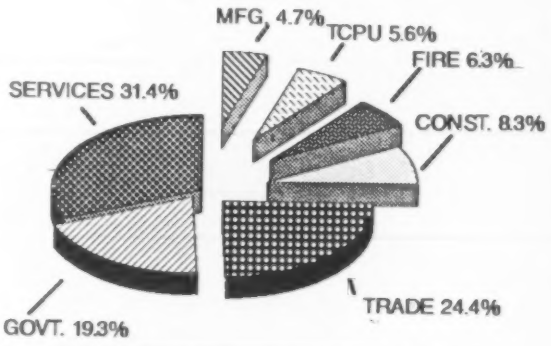
The private sector grew by 500 jobs with seasonal growth in Construction (800 jobs) and Trade (600 jobs) partially offset by a seasonal loss in Services (800 jobs). The Maryland suburbs were responsible for the gain in Construction and Trade while the Virginia suburbs accounted for the loss in Services.

Over the year (July 1989 to July 1990), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 0.4 percent for a gain of 5,800 jobs. **The Maryland suburbs grew at a rate of 0.5 percent accounting for 63 percent of suburban growth while the Virginia suburbs increased at a rate of 0.3 percent.**

The public sector accounted for 93 percent of all new suburban jobs with gains in both State and Local Government (4,400 jobs) and Federal Government (1,000 jobs) resulting in growth over the year of 1.8 percent. Two-thirds of the growth in government occurred in the Virginia suburbs.

The private sector accounted for only 7 percent of all new suburban jobs with growth in the service-producing sector (10,700 jobs) virtually offset by a decline in the goods-producing sector (10,300 jobs). The primary job gainers were Trade (5,500 jobs) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (2,900 jobs) while job losses were primarily concentrated in Construction (9,100 jobs). Two-thirds of the growth as well as 98 percent of the decline in these industries occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 50 percent of the growth in Services (2,400 jobs).

Distribution of Suburban Jobs
July 1990



The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area lost 8,000 jobs between June and July for a decrease of 0.4 percent. The public sector was responsible for 65 percent of the loss with census related declines in Federal Government (1,200 jobs) and seasonal losses in State and Local Government (4,000 jobs).

The private sector declined by 0.2 percent with

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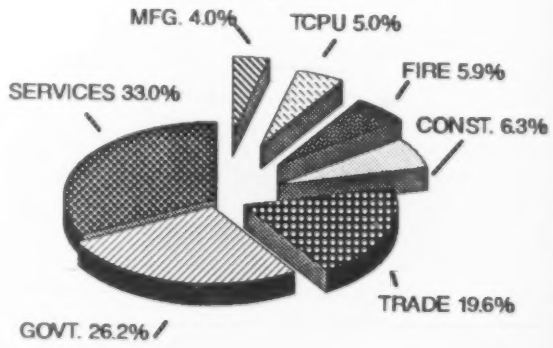
Distribution of Area Jobs
July 1990



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primarily seasonal losses in Services (2,500 jobs).

Over the year (July 1989 to July 1990), the Area grew at a rate of 0.5 percent for a gain of 10,900 jobs. The public sector grew at a rate of 2.2 percent, generating 9,900 jobs and accounting for 91 percent of all new area jobs. State and Local Government (8,200 jobs) grew at a rate of 3.9 percent providing three-fourths of all new jobs while Federal Government (1,700 jobs) grew at a rate of 0.5 percent.

The private sector grew at a rate of only 0.1 percent, generating 1,000 jobs and producing just 9 percent of new area jobs. The leading job contributors were Trade (4,600 jobs), Services (4,400 jobs) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (2,900 jobs). Construction, on the other hand, declined by 6.3 percent for a loss of 9,600 jobs.

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	July[b] 1990	June[c] 1990	July[c] 1989	July[b] 1990	June[c] 1990	July[c] 1989
TOTAL	**697.4**	**691.9**	**692.3**	**2,263.6**	**2,271.6**	**2,252.7**
Total Private Sector	**406.6**	**409.9**	**406.0**	**1,670.8**	**1,673.6**	**1,669.8**
Total Government	**290.8**	**282.0**	**286.3**	**592.8**	**598.0**	**582.9**
Total Goods Producing	**30.3**	**30.5**	**30.7**	**233.8**	**233.3**	**244.5**
Manufacturing	**16.2**	**16.3**	**16.1**	**89.3**	**89.5**	**90.4**
Total Durables	2.5	2.5	2.5	42.7	42.8	44.3
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	3.2	3.5
Electronic & Electric Equip.	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.1	17.1	17.5
All Other Durable	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.4	22.5	23.3
Total Non-Durable	13.7	13.8	13.6	46.6	46.7	46.1
Food & Kindred Products	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.7	4.7	4.8
Printing & Publishing	13.0	13.1	12.9	36.0	36.2	35.4
All Other Non-Durable	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.9	5.8	5.9
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**
Construction	**14.0**	**14.1**	**14.5**	**143.4**	**142.7**	**153.0**
Total Service Producing	**667.1**	**661.4**	**661.6**	**2029.8**	**2038.3**	**2008.2**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**24.9**	**25.0**	**24.9**	**113.1**	**113.3**	**110.2**
All Transportation	9.9	10.0	9.8	58.0	58.2	54.8
Railroads	4.2	4.2	4.1	5.3	5.3	5.3
Transportation ex. Railroad	5.7	5.8	5.7	52.7	52.9	49.5
Communications & Public Utilities	15.0	15.0	15.1	55.1	55.1	55.4

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a/]
(in thousands)

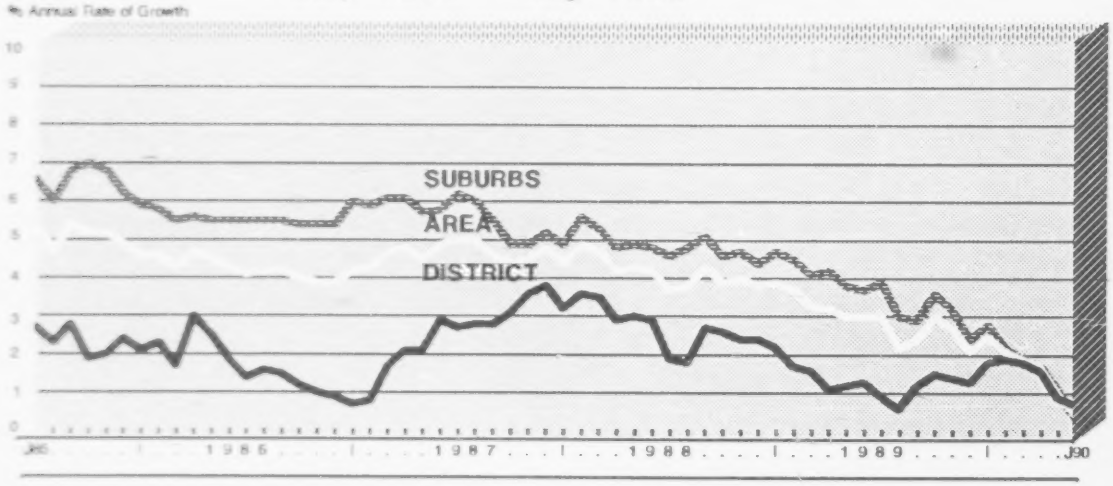
INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	July[b/] 1990	June[c/] 1990	July[c/] 1989	July[b/] 1990	June[c/] 1990	July[c/] 1989
Trade	**62.4**	**63.7**	**63.3**	**444.5**	**445.2**	**439.9**
Wholesale	8.2	8.3	8.5	77.8	77.8	78.9
Retail	54.2	55.4	54.8	366.7	367.4	361.0
General Merchandise	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.5	40.7	39.3
Food Stores	N/A	N/A	N/A	53.1	53.2	50.4
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.0	38.9	39.5
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.9	26.6	26.7
Eating & Drinking Places	28.0	28.4	28.1	120.3	119.6	119.4
All Other Retail	26.2	27.0	26.7	87.9	88.4	85.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**33.5**	**33.5**	**33.6**	**132.6**	**132.5**	**132.8**
Finance	16.0	16.0	16.1	61.7	61.8	61.3
Depository Institutions	9.0	9.0	9.2	40.4	40.4	39.8
Other Finance	7.0	7.0	6.9	21.3	21.4	21.5
Insurance	7.5	7.5	7.6	26.8	26.8	26.9
Real Estate	10.0	10.0	9.9	44.1	43.9	44.6
Services	**255.5**	**257.2**	**253.5**	**746.8**	**749.3**	**742.4**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.9	17.5	16.1	37.5	38.4	36.1
Personal Services	3.4	3.4	3.4	22.7	23.1	22.5
Business Services	38.8	39.0	40.1	181.7	181.9	181.1
Services to Buildings	14.5	14.6	15.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Personnel Supply	8.1	7.9	9.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	6.2	6.2	6.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Business Services	10.0	10.3	9.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	36.8	36.9	36.7	114.0	114.1	112.0
Legal Services	31.1	31.3	30.0	42.4	42.7	40.8
Educational Services	28.6	28.8	28.6	40.8	41.7	41.0
Social Services	12.3	12.5	12.1	33.9	34.3	33.0
Membership Organizations	33.9	33.9	32.8	61.3	60.6	59.7
Engineering/Management Ser.	43.9	43.8	43.8	145.4	145.4	149.0
All Other Services	9.8	10.1	9.9	67.1	67.1	67.2
Government	**290.8**	**282.0**	**286.3**	**592.8**	**598.0**	**582.9**
Federal Government	224.6	225.0	223.9	372.6	373.8	370.9
State & Local Government	66.2	57.0	62.4	220.2	224.2	212.0
State Government	61.4	52.2	57.6	86.8	80.7	81.8
Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	133.4	143.5	130.2
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b/ Preliminary c/ Revised.

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
July 1985 - July 1990



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past five years (July 1985 to July 1990), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 3.8 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has declined from a peak of 5.3 percent in July 1985. **Between July 1989 and July 1990, the Area's job growth slowed to just a half of a percentage point. The over-the-year rate for this past July was down substantially from the 2.2 percent recorded in July of last year.** In fact, this July's rate is the lowest over-the-year growth in all of the 60 months in the local job growth series.

During July, suburban over-the-year growth also fell to a very modest four-tenths of a percent, down significantly from the 3.0 percent registered in July 1989. This was the lowest over-the-year suburban growth in the past five years. Job growth in the District measured 0.7 percent over the year, down from 0.9 percent recorded in July of last year.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 96,800 new jobs produced between July 1984 and July 1985, to just 10,900 between July 1989 and July 1990. Over the past year, 5,800 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 5,100 in the District. **The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at an even slower pace than the sluggish U.S. economy (0.5 percent vs. 1.8 percent for the U.S. economy).** This is the sixth consecutive month that the local job growth rate has been below the U.S. rate.

Profile of Job Growth Rates
July 1985 to July 1990

The Area	
Average 60 months	3.8%
High, July 1985	5.3%
Low, July 1990	0.5%
1-year ago	2.2%
Current month	0.5%
The Suburbs	
Average 60 months	4.7%
High, October 1985	7.0%
Low, July 1990	0.4%
1-year ago	3.0%
Current month	0.4%
The District	
Average 60 months	2.0%
High, December 1987	3.8%
Low, August 1989	0.6%
1-year ago	0.9%
Current month	0.7%

NOTE: Data reflects benchmark revisions for 1988-1989.

PAY PROFILE:

Pay in the District the Highest in Nation —For the Third Consecutive Year

Workers in the District received an average pay[1] of $32,102 in 1989. This was $1,853 more than in the previous year and an increase of 6.1 percent. It was also $9,539 more than the average worker in the United States. The 1988-1989 increase maintained for the third straight year, the District's number one payroll position when compared to all the states. The District was followed by Alaska ($29,704), Connecticut ($27,500) and New York ($27,303). The lowest pay was received by persons working in South Dakota ($15,810).

The 6.1 percent increase in the District was also the largest percentage rise in the nation. The increase for the average american worker last year was 3.2 percent, about half that in the District. Alaska also had the second highest rate of increase with 6.0 percent, while the lowest was in Wyoming (0.7 percent).

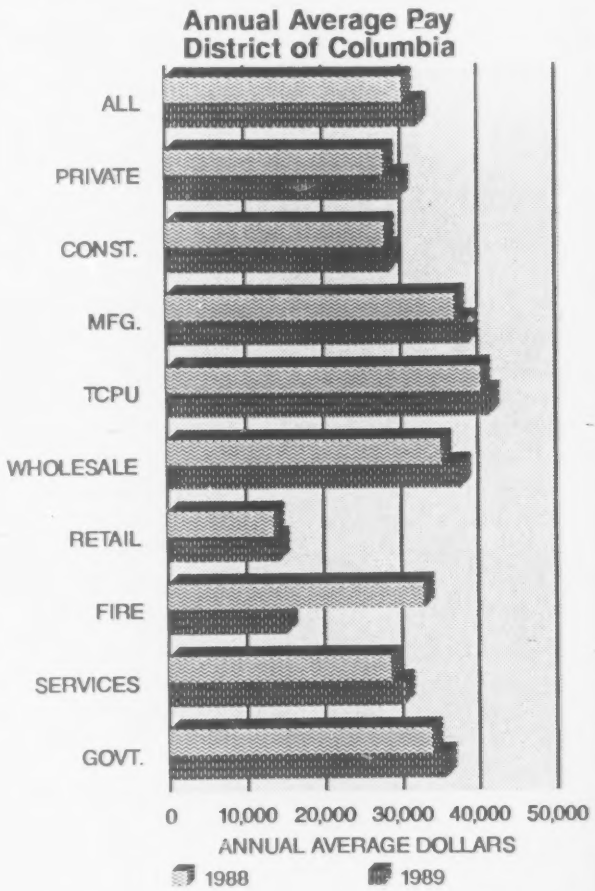
District workers in Private Sector jobs received an average increase of $1,903, or 6.8 percent, while Government workers received an average increase of $1,839, or 5.5 percent. But Government pay in 1989 at an average of $35,529 was $5,810 more than the $29,719 paid to private sector workers.

Within the private sector, workers in Communications, Transportation and Public Utilities had the highest average pay at $41,419. The lowest pay continued to be found in Retail Trade where pay averaged only $14,251 per year.

The largest percentage increases were received by workers in the Wholesale Trade industry (7.5 percent) and the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry (7.2 percent). The smallest pay increases were found in the Construction industry (2.3 percent) and in the high wage Communications, Transportation and Public Utility industry (2.9 percent).

During 1989, the Washington Area Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) increased 6.2 percent, therefore, the 6.1 percent average pay increase left the average worker in the District just about even with inflation for the year.

[1]Annual pay data are compiled from reports submitted by employers under UI programs for 107 million full-time and part-time workers across the nation. Annual average pay is computed by dividing total annual payrolls for employees covered by UI programs by the average monthly employment for these employees.



Annual Average Pay and Percent Change For all Covered Workers[1] The District of Columbia 1988-1989

Industry	Annual Average Pay 1988	1989[2]	Percent Change 1988-89[3]
ALL COVERED WORKERS	30,253	32,101	6.1
Private Sector	27,816	29,719	6.8
Construction	27,971	28,617	2.3
Manufacturing	36,910	38,745	5.0
Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities	40,265	41,419	2.9
Wholesale Trade	35,103	37,728	7.5
Retail Trade	13,580	14,251	4.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	32,775	35,142	7.2
Services	28,488	30,198	6.0
Government	33,690	35,529	5.5

[1]Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees programs.

[2]Data are preliminary.

[3]Percent changes were computed from unrounded average annual pay data rounded to the nearest dollar.

[4]Includes data for industries in addition to those shown separately.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and D.C. Department of Employment Services.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Area

In June 1990, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's jobless rate was 3.3 percent in June up from 2.7 percent recorded in May. This was the seventeenth lowest jobless rate of the 269 areas reporting. A year ago, the Washington Area rate was 3.1 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 3.3 percent was the lowest of all the major metropolitan areas.

The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, reported a June jobless rate of 4.3 percent, up from the 3.6 percent recorded in May. Although, the Baltimore rate was up 0.7 percentage point over the month, it has been declining over the last year. The Baltimore rate ranks third lowest among the major metropolitan areas. A year ago, the Baltimore rate also was 4.3 percent.

The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, posted a June jobless rate of 4.1 percent up from the 3.6 percent recorded in May. The Richmond-Petersburg Area has reported 0.5 percentage point increases in their jobless rate for two consecutive months. A year ago, the rate was 3.8 percent.

In addition to the Washington Area, jobless rates between 3.3 percent and 3.9 percent were reported in 4 other areas—San Francisco and Seattle (both 3.5 percent), Indianapolis and Minneapolis-St. Paul, 3.8 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively.

There were 18 large metropolitan areas with rates between 4.1 and 4.9 percent. There were 16 large metropolitan areas with rates between 5.0 and 5.9 percent, and 1 large metropolitan area (New Orleans) with a rate of 6.6 percent. Three large metropolitan areas (Montgomery, Miami, and Detroit) recorded rates of 7.1 percent, 7.2 percent, and 7.5 percent, respectively.

Of the 269 metropolitan areas for which June data are available, 47 had over-the-year decreases of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate, while 35 had increases of that magnitude. A total of 55 areas had June 1990 rates below 4 percent, and 48 had rates of 7 percent or higher.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas

MSA	June	
	1990*	1989
1. Washington, D.C.	**3.3**	**3.1**
2. San Francisco, CA	3.5	3.7
3. Seattle, WA	3.5	4.7
4. Indianapolis, IN	3.8	3.0
5. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	3.9	4.5
6. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	4.1	3.8
7. Oakland, CA	4.1	4.9
8. Portland, OR	4.2	4.6
9. Baltimore, MD	4.3	4.3
10. Milwaukee, WI	4.3	4.4
11. San Diego, CA	4.3	4.4
12. Columbus, OH	4.3	5.1
13. Pittsburgh, PA	4.4	4.6
14. Oklahoma City, OK	4.4	4.6
15. Cincinnati, OH	4.4	5.0
16. Buffalo, NY	4.4	5.4
17. Kansas City, MO	4.4	5.4
18. Philadelphia, PA	4.5	4.0
19. Nashville, TN	4.5	4.5
20. Phoenix, AR	4.6	4.5
21. Sacramento, CA	4.6	5.4
22. Salt Lake City, UT	4.7	4.4
23. Cleveland, OH	4.7	5.0
24. Memphis, TN	5.0	5.8
25. Denver, CO	5.0	6.2
26. Boston, MA	5.1	3.4
27. Newark, NJ	5.1	4.5
28. Dayton, OH	5.2	5.4
29. Dallas, TX	5.2	5.4
30. Los Angeles, CA	5.2	5.8
31. Atlanta, GA	5.4	5.7
32. Houston, TX	5.4	6.3
33. New York, NY	5.5	5.0
34. Louisville, KY	5.5	7.0
35. St. Louis, MO	5.6	5.6
36. Birmingham, AL	5.8	6.0
37. Gary, IN	5.9	3.9
38. Chicago, IL	5.9	5.4
39. Jackson, MS	5.9	6.4
40. New Orleans, LA	6.6	8.0
41. Montgomery, AL	7.1	7.0
42. Miami, FL	7.2	7.0
43. Detroit, MI	7.5	7.7

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a June preliminary unemployment rate of 7.2 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the sixth highest jobless rate in the Country. This was one notch above May's standing. Virginia's rate at 4.2 percent was up from the 3.7 percent reported in May. Maryland's rate was up 0.7 percentage point from 3.3 percent to 4.0 percent. Virginia and Maryland have two of the thirteen lowest jobless rates among the 51 jurisdictions. This month, Virginia and Maryland ranked thirty-ninth and forty-third, respectively, in the standings. A year ago, Virginia's rate was 3.9 percent, while Maryland's was 4.0 percent.

Of the 31 states with declining unemployment rates, nine reported over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more. The largest were in Louisiana and Wyoming—both 1.9 percentage points. Six states had increases of 1 percentage point or more; the largest increases occurred in four New England states—Rhode Island (2.8 points), New Hampshire (2.6 points), Massachusetts (1.9 points), and Connecticut (1.5 points).

Eight states had June unemployment rates below 4 percent. Nebraska (2.0 percent) and Hawaii (2.9 percent) had the lowest rates. In contrast seven states had unemployment rates of 7 percent or more, with the highest in Mississippi (8.2 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a June preliminary rate of 7.2 percent) had the sixteenth highest jobless rate. This was two notches below the position held last month. The average unemployment rate of the 26 cities edged up from 6.5 percent in May to 6.8 percent in June. A year ago, the average rate was 6.1 percent.

Eleven cities reported jobless rates at or below 6 percent, with the lowest posted in San Francisco (4.1 percent), Pittsburgh (4.2 percent), Columbus (4.6 percent), and Salt Lake City (4.9 percent). Baltimore's rate at 6.7 percent was up a full 1.1 percentage point from the 5.6 percent recorded in May. Baltimore held the fourteenth position among the 26 selected cities. A year ago, Baltimore's rate was 6.8.

The City of Boston is experiencing rising rates of joblessness, as are all of the large cities in New England. In June, the rate was 5.5 percent up from 4.8 percent in May. A year ago, the Boston rate was 4.2 percent.

Two central cities, Gary and Detroit, reported double-digit unemployment rates in May and June. In May, their rates were 10.9 percent and 10.1 percent, respectively. In June, their rates were 10.1 and 10.8 percent, respectively, almost a reverse. A year ago, Detroit's rate was 12.0 percent. Gary's rate was up decisively over the year, up from 6.8 percent in June 1989 to 10.1 percent this June.

In June, of the 26 selected central cities, sixteen cities reported decreases in joblessness and nine cities reported increases in joblessness over the year. The largest decreases were reported by New Orleans (1.6 points), Detroit (1.4 points) and Buffalo (1.3 points). The largest increases in joblessness were reported by Gary (3.3 points), Boston (1.3 points) and the District of Columbia (1.1 points). St. Louis' rate was unchanged over the year at 7.9 percent.

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Unemployment Rates by State, June 1990

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities

	June	
	1990*	1989
1. San Francisco, CA	4.1	4.6
2. Pittsburgh, PA	4.2	4.6
3. Columbus, OH	4.6	5.5
4. Salt Lake City, UT	4.9	4.7
5. Los Angeles, CA	5.2	5.8
6. Boston, MA	5.5	4.2
7. Milwaukee, WI	5.5	5.7
8. Cincinnati, OH	5.7	6.4
9. Philadelphia, PA	5.8	5.3
10. Houston, TX	5.9	6.8
11. New York, NY	6.0	5.3
12. Dallas TX	6.3	6.8
13. Buffalo, NY	6.3	7.6
14. Baltimore, MD	6.7	6.8
15. New Orleans, LA	6.8	8.4
16. District of Columbia	**7.2**	**6.1**
17. Cleveland, OH	7.5	7.9
18. Chicago, IL	7.7	7.2
19. St. Louis, MO	7.9	7.9
20. Atlanta, GA	7.9	8.3
21. Dayton, OH	7.9	8.3
22. Birmingham, AL	8.4	8.5
23. Miami, FL	8.9	8.6
24. Newark, NJ	9.8	8.9
25. Gary, IN	10.1	6.8
26. Detroit, MI	10.8	12.0

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

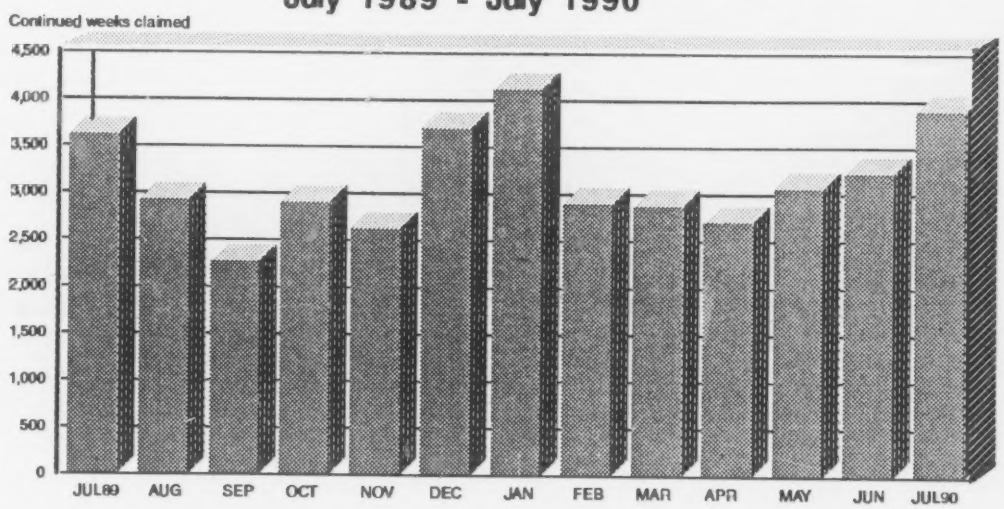
Unemployment Insurance Activities July 1990

The District of Columbia processed 3,900 claims for Unemployment Insurance benefits in July 1990, which was 21 percent above June. The rise in claims activity is due to a combination of seasonal and economic factors. (1) July is the beginning of a calendar quarter and of a new base period for determining the monetary benefits allowable for claims. The past practice has been that a significant number of persons who were actually eligible in June or earlier opted to wait until July because their base period as of that time would yield a higher benefit amount than if they had filed in June or earlier based on the prior base period. The July rise last year was also 21 percent, and 19 percent in 1988. (2) Claimants from firms that experienced layoffs from closures in prior months have also swelled the total number of claims this month. The weeks claimed, weeks compensated and total benefit payout all rose 20 percent over last month. The $8.1 million outlay in July was second only to January of this year. However, the weekly benefit amount, at $207.41 was slightly lower than last month—only the second time this year that a monthly decline occurred. The claimant influx in July obviously included a higher proportion of lower-wage employees such as crossing guards and cafeteria workers. A similar drop occurred in August of last year.

All measures increased from July of last year. Claims rose 8 percent and idle weeks compensated climbed 18 percent. The greatest relative change was in total benefits paid and first payments, where both surged 22 percent.

The January-July experience in 1990 also shows increases in all measures with exception of final payments. In 1990, there were only 4 final payments less than last year. Initial claims increased by 5 percent to 22,780. Weeks compensated were up only 3 percent, while total outlay increased 7 percent. Surprisingly the impact of the layoffs experienced in health care, retail trade and banking does not appear to have been significant on workload and outlay compared to the experience in the prior year through July. It is possible that it will show later in the year.

District of Columbia
Continued Claims For Unemployment Compensation
July 1989 - July 1990



Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
July 1990

	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	% Change From June 1990	% Change From July 1989
State UI Program[a/]					
Initial Claims Taken	3,734	3,113	3,456	+19.9	+8.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	38,302	32,024	32,987	+19.6	+16.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	37,159	30,806	30,277	+20.6	+22.7
Total Benefits Paid	$7,667,690	$6,362,612	$5,959,207	+20.5	+28.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$200.19	$206.54	$196.82	-3.1	+1.7
Number of First Payments	2,366	1,694	1,908	+39.7	+24.0
Number of Final Payments	1,038	806	932	+28.8	+11.4
Total Beneficiaries	9,969	8,906	8,806	+11.9	+13.2
Federal Program[b/]					
Initial Claims Taken	117	83	127	+41.0	-7.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,725	1,496	2,240	+15.3	-23.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	1,750	1,512	2,646	+15.7	-33.9
Total Benefits Paid	$404,011	$350,485	$631,616	+15.3	-36.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$230.86	$231.80	$238.71	+0.4	-3.3
Number of First Payments	106	73	106	+45.2	+0.0
Number of Final Payments	44	47	82	-6.4	-46.3
Total Beneficiaries	450	434	726	+3.7	-38.0
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c/]					
Initial Claims Taken	43	32	35	+34.4	+22.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	346	311	283	+11.3	+22.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compesated	282	268	233	+5.2	+21.0
Total Benefits Paid	$56,735	$56,960	$49,132	-0.4	+15.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$201.19	$212.54	$210.87	-5.3	-4.6
Number of First Payments	21	26	22	-19.2	-4.5
Number of Final Payments	22	11	16	+100.0	+37.5
Total Beneficiaries	82	82	76	+0.0	+7.9
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,894	3,228	3,618	+20.6	+7.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	40,373	33,831	35,510	+19.3	+13.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	39,191	32,586	33,156	+20.3	+18.2
Total Benefits Paid	$8,128,436	$6,770,057	$6,639,955	+20.1	+22.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$207.41	$207.76	$200.26	-0.2	+3.6
Number of First Payments	2,493	1,793	2,036	+39.0	+22.4
Number of Final Payments	1,104	864	1,030	+27.8	+7.2
Total Beneficiaries	10,501	9,422	9,608	+11.5	+9.3

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Serviceperson (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 1.3 percent during the 2 months ended in July, to a level of 135.7 (1982-84=100). **For the 12-month period ended in July, the CPI-U rose 6.2 percent.** The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 1.4 percent from May to July. The July level of 134.6 (1982-84=100) was 5.7 percent higher than the index in July 1989.

The 1.3 percent increase in the CPI-U from May to July follows an increase in the preceding 2-month period. The indexes for housing, food and beverages, and other goods and services, which turned down in May, increased and were largely responsible for the acceleration from May to July. Transportation costs also accelerated from May to July. On the other hand, apparel prices continued to decline.

The index for housing, which declined 0.1 percent from March to May, rose 2.8 percent during the two months ended in July. Within the housing component, shelter costs rose 2.1 percent, reflecting increases of 2.4 and 1.7 percent in homeowners' and renters' costs, respectively. The index for household fuels rose 5.6 percent, mainly as a result of a sharp seasonal increase in charges for electricity. The costs of household furnishings and operations rose 5.0 percent, reflecting sharp increases in furniture prices.

Prices for food and beverages rose 0.8 percent, following a decline of 0.4 percent in the preceding 2-month period. Grocery store food prices rose 1.5 percent, mainly reflecting higher prices for fresh fruits and vegetables. Prices of food consumed away from home rose 0.4 percent, while prices of alcoholic beverages decreased 0.9 percent.

Transportation costs rose 0.7 percent, as increases for automobile repair and maintenance costs were partially offset by lower new vehicle prices. The gasoline index rose 0.9 percent over the 2-month period.

The index for apparel and upkeep, which rose sharply in the Spring then declined 1.1 percent during the following 2-month period, dropped 3.8 percent from May to July.

Among other categories of consumer spending, medical care costs rose 1.4 percent, matching the increase in the preceding 2-month period. Entertainment costs rose 0.1 percent, compared with an increase of 4.4 percent from March to May. The index for other goods and services rose 1.3 percent. Increased costs of tobacco and smoking products and personal care accounted for almost two-thirds of the change.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average, the first five months of the year saw the prices of goods and services accelerating more rapidly nationally than locally. However, during the May-to-July period, the prices of goods and services accelerated more rapidly locally than nationally. The local index rose 1.3 percent, while the national index rose only 0.9 percent.

Over the year, the local index rose 6.2 percent and the national index rose 4.8 percent, 1.4 percent higher locally.

Over the month, the prices of goods and services tended to increase more rapidly nationally for food and beverages, medical care, entertainment, and other goods and services. On the other hand, prices of goods and services tended to increase more rapidly locally for housing and transportation. The prices for apparel and upkeep declined equally, locally and nationally. During the March to May period, the prices of energy were much higher nationally than locally. However, during the May to July period, the prices of energy were 0.8 percent higher locally than nationally.

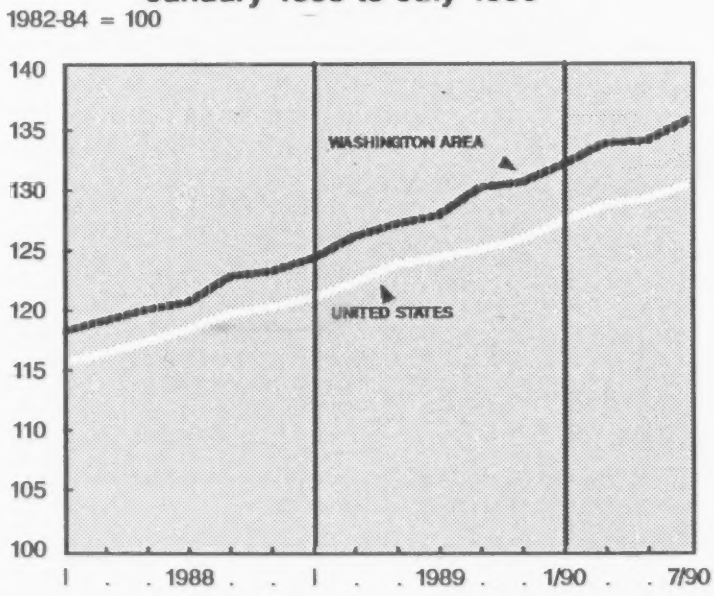
Washington, D.C.
Area Consumer Price Index
(All Urban Consumer—CPI-U)[a]

	July 1990	Percent Change 2 months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
ALL Items			
U.S.	130.4	+0.9	+4.8
Washington Area	135.7	+1.3	+6.2
Expenditure Category			
Food & Beverage	133.9	+0.8	+5.9
Housing	138.4	+2.8	+6.9
Apparel & Upkeep	135.0	-3.8	+3.2
Transportation	118.7	+0.7	+3.4
Medical Care	162.4	+1.4	+10.9
Entertainment	137.0	+0.1	+7.2
Other Goods & Services	164.4	+1.3	+9.2
Special Index:			
Energy[b/]	96.5	+3.1	-1.1

a/ 1982-84=100, except as noted.
b/ June 1978=100.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

Consumer Price Index
United States & Washington Area
January 1988 to July 1990



Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for July 1990 increased $7.31. Average Weekly Hours rose slightly, increasing by .3 hour. Average Hourly Earnings were up 9 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products' Average Weekly Earnings dropped $7.38. Average Weekly Hours were down 2.1 hours due to a shorter scheduled workweek. However, Hourly Earnings rose 36 cents because of overtime worked at premium pay.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products shows Weekly Earnings increasing by $3.94, as the Weekly Hours increased 2 hours due to a longer scheduled workweek. On the other hand, the Hourly Earnings decreased 39 cents because of an increase in the proportion of lower paid employees.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
July 1990

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989
Total Manufacturing	497.70	490.39	455.91	39.5	39.2	39.0	12.60	12.51	11.69
Durable Goods	529.44	521.73	481.92	42.8	42.8	42.2	12.37	12.19	11.42
Stone Clay & Glass Products	546.80	554.18	496.17	46.3	48.4	44.7	11.81	11.45	11.10
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	482.89	481.80	448.76	42.1	42.3	43.4	11.47	11.39	10.34
Other Durable Goods	540.59	527.93	488.99	42.3	41.8	41.3	12.78	12.63	11.84
Non-Durable Goods	472.69	465.92	434.15	36.9	36.4	36.3	12.81	12.80	11.96
Food & Kindred Products	448.94	445.00	441.07	44.1	42.1	43.2	10.18	10.57	10.21
Printing & Publishing	493.12	484.04	450.89	34.8	34.5	33.8	14.17	14.03	13.34
Other Non-Durable Goods	403.97	396.74	371.18	42.3	41.5	41.8	9.55	9.56	8.88

Total Production Workers	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989
	41,500	42,100	42,200

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